

LOUISVILLE DAILY COURIER

MORNING EDITION.

VOLUME 33.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 25, 1861.

NUMBER 22.

DAILY COURIER.

LOUISVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING.....JULY 25.

Speaking.

JEFF. BROWN, the Southern Rights candidate for the State Senate in the city of Louisville, will speak at Schwitgen's tavern in Butcherstown, on Main street, opposite Smith & Russell's Candle factory, this (Thursday) evening, 25th July.

Also, at the corner of Shelly and Main streets, on Friday evening, 26th July.

Speaking each evening to commence at 8 o'clock.

To all the Voters at Gilman's Point.

Gov. C. S. MOREHEAD will address his fellow-citizens of Jefferson county, at Gilman's Point, in the Grove surrounding the Christian Church, on Monday, July 29th. Speaking to commence at 2½ o'clock, P. M.

Those feeling an interest in the welfare of the State, will attend the meeting. Come, one and all, and hear the advice of one to whom the destinies of the State has been confided.

July 24th COMMITTEE.

Barbecue in Heavy.

The State Rights men of Newcastle will give a grand Barbecue at that place on Friday, the 26th inst.

The speakers for the occasion will be Hon. C. S. Morehead, Hon. Jno. Young Brown, and others. Everybody invited. dtd

Free Barbecue.

A grand free Barbecue will be given on the farm of DAVID STANDIFORD, near Cross Roads, Jefferson county, near Louisville and Sulphur Well Plank Road, on Saturday, the 27th instant.

The speakers for the occasion will be Hon. C. S. Morehead, Hon. Jno. Young Brown, and others. Everybody invited.

Public Speaking.

Gov. MERRIMETTER will address the people of Jefferson county at the following times and places, at 2 o'clock in the evening of each day:

At Johnstown, in the Lower Ponds on Thursday, the 25th inst.

At Woods', Friday, the 26th.

At the Cross Roads, Saturday, the 27th.

At Hays' Spring, Monday, the 28th.

At Jeffersontown, Tuesday, the 29th.

At Fisherville, Wednesday, the 30th.

At Boston, Thursday, August 1st.

At Middletown, Friday, the 2d.

At Gillman's, Saturday, the 3d.

Mr. Harney is respectfully invited to attend.

Dr. H. G. DUNSON and R. T. JACOB, Candidates for the Legislature in Oldham county, will address their fellow-citizens at the following times and places:

Floydburg, Saturday, July 31st.

Speaking to commence at one o'clock, P. M.

The Missouri Convention.

The State Convention in Missouri that had been called in March, and had adjourned to December, has been called together again by a portion of the committee, and was in session at Jefferson City Monday. It is stated that sixty members were in attendance, and thirty-seven absent. The absentees are nearly all State Rights men.

COL. WOODRUFF AT WORK.—The report was current in the streets yesterday that gentlemen direct from Richmond stated that they saw Cols. Woodruff, Neff, and Villiers, lately taken prisoners on the Kanawha, in that city. They were in good health and hard at work stripping tobacco for their board and clothes. Col. Woodruff may well thank his stars that he has met with no worse fate for dubbing his wretched regiment Kentuckians.

THEATRE—BENEFIT OF JENNIE HIGHT.—THE GRAND MUSICAL DRAMA OF THE FRENCH SPY—DANCE BY JENNIE—THE CAPITAL PARADE OF TO OBLIGE BENTON.—We are pleased to learn that arrangements have been made to give the popular dancer and actress, Miss Jennie Hight, a benefit, and that the affair will come off on Friday night next. The bill will consist of the French Spy, with Miss Jennie, for the first time, as the Spy; a dance by this incomparable votary of Terpsichore, and the pleasant farce of "To Oblige Benton," with Mr. Dawson as Trotter Southdown. From the universal popularity of the excellent young lady whose name is put up for benefit, and the promised character of the performance, we have no doubt that the theater will be well filled on the occasion.

THE RACE.—The frame dwelling of Rev. Mr. Garsen, about eight miles below the city on the river, was totally destroyed by fire between 11 and 12 o'clock, Tuesday night, together with all its furniture and contents. Indeed the family barely succeeded in escaping in their night clothes. They were kindly cared for by their neighbors. The fire, it is thought, was the result of accident.

Gov. Morehead at Newcastle.

Gov. Morehead is to speak at the barbeque at Newcastle on Friday (to-morrow) next, and not Friday night, as the printer made us say yesterday. Hon. John Young Brown is to speak at the same time and place.

After the sweet experience of those Republican members of Congress and Colonels Woodruff, Neff, and Villiers, in going to Virginia to see "the races," we expect the Lincolns will be rather more cautious hereafter that they indulge in sports on the "sacred soil."

Any young men wishing to go to Tennessee can obtain all necessary information by inquiring of Capt. Thompson, at the south-east corner of Third and Market streets. July 25 mdc.

WOLF & DURRINGER'S COT. CART RIDGES.—We are now manufacturing the above cartridges for all sizes of Colt's pistols. Call and see them. We also keep Smith & Wesson's cartridges, at wholesale.

WOLF & DURRINGER,

Corner of Fifth and Market.

The Dog Law is now in force in this city. All dogs running at large between this and September first, will be killed and their owners fined.

The case of the Commonwealth against H. B. Green, charged with the murder of John W. Tompkins, was continued until Friday morning.

See Bland's advertisement. Money loaned on diamonds, &c. Office on Market street, between Third and Fourth.

Thanks to Adams' Express Co. for the last Southern and Northern papers.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Flag of Truce—The Killed and Wounded—Artillery Lost—The Wounded at Centerville.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, July 23.

Arnold Harris, former publisher of the Washington Daily, has gone after the body of Col. Cameron with a flag of truce.

The Assistant Surgeon at the Centreville Hospital reached here to-day, and states that the killed and wounded, he is positive, will exceed 600.

The Virginia cavalry occupied Centerville last night.

Virginia scouts are at Fairfax to-day, taking off large quantities knapsacks, &c. Our loss of artillery is just eighteen pieces.

All our wounded, some one hundred and twenty, are still in the hospital at Centreville, which is now in possession of the Rebels.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Our Total Loss—The Ohio Regiments—Their Killed and Missing—Washington Crowned Unquestioned—The Soldiers Disatisfied with their Officers—The Batteries Around Washington—No Advance of the Rebel Forces.

So far as can be officially ascertained, the loss in Sunday's battle will be seven killed, wounded, and missing.

Reliable information has been received that the Rebels killed many of our wounded on the field.

Arnold Harris, a flag of truce were sent out to-day for the dead and wounded, but have not returned yet.

Chaplain Lacey, of the Connecticut Regiments, was taken prisoner by the Rebels and reports that the Rebels killed many prisoners. The Ohio regiments have rendezvoused in this city. Thus far but three of his men can be made out to have been killed, with some force missing. The six wounded at the first battle have escaped from Centreville hospital, and were carried to Washington by a stone bridge, which had been made.

Washington has been crowded to-day to excess. The sidewalks and streets have been covered with struggling soldiers of all sorts, plight and condition.

It has been found impossible, owing to the absence of officers, to get the regiments together. Many regiments are located in the streets.

Thirty new regiments have been ordered here immediately, and all troops ready for service will be accepted.

The soldiers are quite ready to blame the officers who have not given a flag of truce to the field with the same officer.

The entrenchments opposite Washington are heavily mounted with cannon, and are under the immediate command of Capt. Seymour, late of the 2d Michigan.

Extensive rumors have prevailed of an advance of the rebels on Alexandria, but the scouts state that we are seen this side of Centreville.

From Pittsburg—Heavy Shipment of Shot and Shell, and Stores from Pittsburg for Washington—Two Regiments Leave for the Seat of War—A Rail-road Accident.

[Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.]

PITTSBURG, July 23.

Col. Fremont passed West at noon.

Two Pennsylvania regiments, 9th and 10th, left this morning, two thousand strong. Other regiments leave this evening. The command is unabated. Companies are fast filling up.

There was shipped from the Arsenal, in the past twenty-four hours, thirty-five thousand pounds of shot and shell, forty thousand pounds of small ammunition, and twenty thousand pounds of eight inch Columbiad ammunition, and all the artillery.

The attack by these two points was intended mainly as a feint. The real attack was by Hunter, who took a narrow road two miles out leading to the right, having Hunter's late command, the 1st Indiana, and the 2d Michigan, and the 6th and 7th Indiana, and the 2d Ohio.

The rebels immediately sprang to their arms, and three hours later the 1st Indiana, the 2d Ohio, and the 6th Indiana, with the 2d Michigan, and the 7th Indiana, were engaged.

The 3d Ohio Parrot gun was planted in the middle of the road, and at ten minutes past six it threw two shells into the battery of the enemy, but without eliciting any response. Ten minutes after, we heard firing on our left, and Richardson's column advanced. He was soon joined by Capt. Seymour, late of the 2d Michigan, and the 1st Indiana, and the 2d Ohio.

Our column remained silent, firing now and then a gun, and at twenty minutes to eight, Ayres' Battery, formerly Sherman's, fired five or six rounds into the enemy, but without response.

At a quarter before eight, the rebels exchanged fire with the opposing skirmishers, and Gardner, belonging to the Rhode Island Regiment, was reported killed.

At about ten o'clock heavy clouds of dust showed that reinforcements were coming up to the Rebels from Manassas, and were continued at intervals for two hours, but without eliciting any response.

Our column remained silent, firing now and then a gun, and at twenty minutes to eight, Ayres' Battery went up to the front; the 69th New York was ordered to deploy into the field in front, and firing was opened by the rebels from the opposite side.

At 11 o'clock Ayres' Battery went up to the front; the 69th New York was ordered to deploy into the field in front, and firing was opened by the rebels from the opposite side.

The 69th New York was marched to the right, and the rebels were held in check.

At 12 o'clock the rebels were held in check.

At 1 o'clock the rebels were held in check.

At 2 o'clock the rebels were held in check.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Daily Courier per year, \$2.00
Daily Courier for the county, \$1.50
Daily Courier for any period less than 1 year, 50 cents
Daily Courier, when delivered by carriers, 12¢
Weekly Courier, one year, 25¢
Two copies Weekly, one year, 50¢
Ten " " " 50¢
Ten " " " 50¢
C. & P. No paper ever sent unless paid in advance.

LOUISVILLE.
THURSDAY MORNING. JULY 25.

Taxation and the War.

The people of the North have no interest in this war. It is a war got up for the benefit of politicians—it is the war of LINCOLN, CHASE, SEWARD, & Co. On the part of the North it is a war in defense of no right, no privilege, no species of property, of nothing; and the people of that section, who must foot the unheralded bills incurred in conducting the contest, must bear the burdens forced upon them, that political leaders, Presidential aspirants, men whose ambition looks beyond the simple honors of a Republican magistrate, may become great.

The war is a part of the desperate game being played by SWARD, CHASE, BLAIR, ASHWORTH, and other conspirators of greater or less note, for the crown which they see in the prospect—for the control of the government they are building up the free States, in which the negro will not be slave nor will the white man be free, both being reduced to a common level, and made the subjects of a single master.

The Northern people, therefore, have no interest in continuing the war, but every motive that can induce intelligent men to resist its further prosecution, as it will bring on them present suffering and future woes, destroying at once their property, their prospects, and their Government, and leaving them only an enormous national debt, heavy taxes, and a master.

We have seen the budget of the Minister of Finance. We have read his recommendations. We have been amazed at the *nonchalance* with which he suggests how hundreds of millions of dollars can be raised here, and other hundreds of millions there, and other sums so large as to stagger those who have compiled heretofore on the administration of Government from other sources.

We called the attention of our people to some of the suggestions of the Secretary of the Treasury some time ago; but the public soon forgot what so nearly and so vitally concerns them.

We desire again to briefly call the attention of the working-men, the laboring-classes, the hards and industrious members of the State to some of the means through which they are to be taxed to carry on this war of LINCOLN's—this war against the South—*this war against their own liberty*.

And first, we may say that in 1850 there were about 130,000 families in Kentucky—say 140,000 families now.

The Administration proposes to raise, at present, \$29,000,000 by direct taxation, apportioned among the States. Of this, about \$1,000,000 must be raised in Kentucky. This is, of itself, just about the amount now collected for State purposes.

Thus the *direct taxes* of our people will be doubled at once, while their resources have been entirely destroyed, or almost entirely destroyed by the illegal interference of the President with their trade with each other and with the people of other States.

The first dispatches received here relative to the result of the battle were dated at noon on Monday. The news had been slept on in Washington before it was given to the public.

From this we reason that the first reports of the rout were not only not exaggerated sent out under the influence of a panic, but that even they fall short of the actual occurrences—that Monday's report not only does not exaggerate the Federal losses, but actually withdraws them.

In truth, we would naturally expect that many "brothers" did "Jackson, the assassin of Ellsworth," have at Massass's. How does Gen. Scott's "amazon" feel this morning?

How did the "fleet footed Virginians" manage to keep up with the Yankees?

Has Gen. Scott had a "hasty plate of soup" yet?

How does he like a fire in his rear?

How much of that five hundred million ton has been taken?

Is there any equitable rate whatever for U. S. stocks?

Wasn't it *cute* in the Yankees to place the Irish regiment in the forefront of the battle?

How did the brave Irish like the destruction of the Yankees?

The Neutral—The Message.

The Glasgow (Ky.) Free Press, a staunch and almost an impulsive "Union" organ, will not surrender to the President on neutrality, but says Kentucky should maintain her position by force, if need.

President Lincoln, in his message, published in our last issue, in speaking of the position of Kentucky, says: "The Unionists in Kentucky characterize their policy as 'disunion completed.' He declares that 'it is worse than secession,' that 'it recognizes no fidelity to the Constitution, and no obligation to maintain the Union.' If we ever had any lingering doubt as to whether the Unionists in Kentucky would be sufficient to remove it, the President not only shows himself desirous of an enlarged and elevated statesmanship, but utterly unfit to be at the head of a great nation composed of many States, and totally ignorant of the feelings and wants of its people, and of their true and natural condition."

** * * * **

And this will be his share only of the \$29,000,000, leaving him to pay in some other form his quota of the other \$300,000,000 which the Administration proposes to borrow!

The share of the direct tax that will be apportioned to Kentucky will amount to about seven dollars for each family in the State.

At any time this taxation would cause serious inconvenience; now it will produce actual distress, if it is submitted to.

But the direct tax is but a drop in the bucket. It is only to make up the deficiency in the ordinary expenses of the Government. It leaves the \$500,000,000 just voted by an obsequious Congress still unprovided for, with other sums soon to be added to it, to crush us beneath its iron weight, and to test as an incubus upon our children and our children's children.

To meet the interest only on this vast sum, the annually recurring debt it will fasten on us, the Administration asked, and the House of Representatives, obliged, to the wishes of the Commander-in-Chief of the thousands of bayonets which gleam and glister in the sunlight of the Federal Capital, granted, an extraordinary increase in the indirect taxes that our people have to pay.

On Thursday last, the House of Representatives passed "a bill to provide increased revenue from imports, to pay the interest on the public debt," which we have before us, and we call the attention of the people of Kentucky to the taxes it imposes:

1. On brown sugar, 2½ cents per pound.

2. On white sugar, 3 cents per pound.

3. On refined sugar, 4 cents per pound.

4. On other sugar, 6 cents per pound.

5. On molasses, 5 cents per gallon.

6. On tea, 15 cents per pound.

7. On cocoons, 5 cents per pound.

8. On prepared cocoas, 8 cents per pound.

9. On chocolate, 6 cents per pound.

10. On cinnamon, 20 cents per pound.

12. On cayenne pepper, 6 cents per pound.

13. On cream tartar, 6 cents per pound.

14. On ginger root, 3 cents per pound.

15. On ground ginger, 5 cents per pound.

16. On mace, 25 cents per pound.

17. On nutmegs, 25 cents per pound.

18. On pimento, 6 cents per pound.

19. On raisins, 5 cents per pound.

20. On salt in sacks, 18 cents per 100 lbs.

21. On coffee, 5 cents per pound.

This bill will pass the Senate and soon become a law.

The articles we have enumerated are only those in common use.

The effect can be seen, as it must be felt by every citizen, and particularly by those of the humbler classes—sugar is worth about 7½ cents a pound, the tariff will raise it to 10 cents. Coffee is worth here about 16 cents a pound; the tariff will raise it to 21 cents. And so on through the list above published. The effect may not be instantaneous; but soon the price of every article will advance to the extent of the tax imposed on it, and the consumer will in paying the increased price pay the tax to the Government.

And for what? The question concerns us, people of Kentucky. It concerns

you deeply. To preserve the Union? You voted for Mr. Bell last fall, who had said that the Union was not worth preserving by force. You voted for Mr. DOUGLASS, who proclaimed, almost with his dying breath, that "War is disunion—war is final, eternal separation." You voted for Mr. BRECKINRIDGE who believes that war sounded the knell of the Union. You declared in solemn resolutions on the 8th of January, that a Union held together by the sword would not be the Union of our fathers nor worth preserving. If you had expressed no opinion, the Union is already dissolved, and a desolating war of twenty years would not restore it, but would make future leagues of amity and friendship only more difficult to form.

For what, then, fellow-citizens, are you to be harassed and annoyed by the insidious of party Government officials, to have your business destroyed and your resources cut off, to be ground down by heavy taxes on your labor and on the necessities of life, to surrender your Constitution, to have vacated or resign their offices, but when they have done so, they are no longer city officers. They may be elected again, but until there is a new election, the office is gone. Especially are they not entitled to any pay from the city while in the United States service.

We call the attention of the Council, the Mayor, and the Chief of Police to this matter, that the city may not pay parties who are not in office.

We hear that the watchmen have acted under the permission of somebody. If this is true, it does not mend the matter. No one has power, except, perhaps, Abe Lincoln, to set aside the Constitution and laws, and by both the officers alluded to, have vacated their offices, and are no longer in the city's service.

There can be no doubt about this matter. Our officers can vacate or resign their offices, but when they have done so, they are no longer city officers. They may be elected again, but until there is a new election, the office is gone. Especially are they not entitled to any pay from the city while in the United States service.

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Miscellaneous.

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GARDEN & BUCHANAN,
DRALERS IN
Garden and Grass Seeds,
And Manufactures
Agricultural Implements,
and 14th Davis. LOUISVILLE, KY.

S. BIRKIN & CO.

317 FOURTH STREET,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

WE ARE STILL OFFERING OUR
large stock of

DRY GOODS

AT PRICES THAT BEAT COMPETITION:

Our stock consists of every style of Plain and Fancy silk that can be found in the market: Walking and Traveling Dress Goods in great varieties; Silk and Laces; Mantles; Silk and Organza; Shawls; Umbrellas; Ladies' Goods; Fancy Linen, &c., &c.

Also, Linen Sheetings, Pillow Linens, Table Linens, Napkins, Toweling, Bleached and Brown Cotton, every width and brand, from 30 to 37 cent per yard.

Also, Calicoes, Gingham, Ornaments, Lamps, &c., &c.

We are still selling our CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, LACE AND DAMASK CURTAINS, WINDOW SHADES, FIXTURES, &c., &c.

AT REDUCED PRICES.

S. BIRKIN & CO.

1884-1885

OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

I have on hand and for sale
a lot of the finest OLD WHISKY
in the State, from \$6 to 100
years old, made to my order by the best whisky
makers in the State. I warrant it to be pure, co-
operated, sweet, mellow, made from 10 to 15
years ago, above proof. For further information ad-
dress box 268, Post-office, Louisville, Ky., or my
office, 317 Fourth Street.

R. E. WILLIAMS.

OFFICE OF THE ADAMS EXPRESS CO.,
Louisville, July 24, 1862.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENT.

We have arranged with the Post Office and the
Federal State, under the rules and regulations of
the Post Office, to have our letters and packages
shipped to us as far as practicable enclosed in U. S.
GOVERNMENT ENVELOPES, and for each 10
cents extra, we will pay the Post Office the
expenses to destination. All letters forwarded by
us are delivered to our agents and forwarded
to the Post Office at Louisville, Ky. We
have agents in every city and town, and
our agents here will have facility for giving
the necessary information.

Expenses for the month \$10. A. M. & J
P. M. for the East at 1 P. M.

J. A. JONES, Agent.

APOTHECARY'S HILL

Capitol Drug Store,

Opposite the Post-Office.

J. R. GOODRICH, Proprietor, Chemist.

E. M. STACEY, Pharmacists.

1884-1885

Fresh Supply of Pure Old Liquors,

IMPROVED AND SELECTED EXPRESSLY FOR
MEDICINAL, PURIFIC, & RESTORATIVE
O. H. DODD, Proprietor.

Druggist and Physician.

Gwyn's Prepared Glue.

HAVING the exclusive right to manufacture
the best leather glue, we now offer it at
the lowest price. All our leather is
of the best quality.

FRUIT JARS.

Hart's Patent Fruit Jars, Glass

Williams' Patent Fruit Jars, Tin

Top.

Newman's Patent Fruit Jars, Tin

Top.

Tempest's Patent Fruit Jars, Earth-

enware.

Rocky Glass Works Jars, Cork

Stoppers.

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(Special to the N. Y. Herald.)

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VERY LATEST NEWS.

The beauties of Lincolnism. George W. Norron, President of the Southern Bank of Kentucky at Russellville ordered from his merchant in this city the other day a barrel of sugar for use in his own family.

The merchant applied for a permit to ship it, and it was refused by Mr. Corron, because Mr. Norron is a Secessionist.

From this and other incidents of which we may speak hereafter, we learn that Mr. Corron is resolved into a Court for the investigation of the political opinions of all who have caught to transport over the railroad, and that one law is applied to men enteraining one set of opinions, and another law to those holding different views: that what is right and proper and legal in one, is wrong, improper, and highly criminal in another, though both citizens of the same country!

It is as if, in old times, robbery or murder had been deemed a mere question of expediency or propriety to be tolerated and even encouraged if perpetrated by Whigs, though regarded as high crimes when done by Democrats; the politics of the parties in either case being subject to the caprice or judgment of a single man responsible to nobody.

It is as if, at a later period counterfeiting the currency of the State and arson had been regarded as virtues when the accused were Democrats, though treated as felonies when members of the "opposition" were arraigned for them, the sentiments of the accused to be ascertained as before.

The people must determine how long they will hold their property, their privileges, and their sentiments at the will of a petty officer of a wicked and lawless despot.

The Mud Bridge Skirmish at Barbourville—We have received from a correspondent a true version of the skirmish at Mud Bridge, Barbourville, on the 13th. This is the affair which the 2d, (bogus) Kentucky regiment was engaged. There were just 175 men and boys, Virginians and Kentuckians, in the fight, armed with hunting rifles only. They were stationed on a ridge just beyond Mud Bridge, and when the Lincoln regiment got within one hundred yards they gave them a volley and retreated in good order, with the loss of one killed and one slightly wounded. The loss on the Northern side is estimated at twenty or thirty killed and wounded. This is the affair in which Gen. McClellan's official dispatch stated there were 600 of Wise's brigade engaged.

The next news from Kanawha valley will, we think, be startling to Lincolinates. The "sacred soil" must not be polluted.

REORGANIZATION OF THE SECOND (BOGUS) KENTUCKY REGIMENT. In consequence of the recent appointment of the commanding officer of the last field officers of the Second (bogus) Regiment, on the Kanawha, the members of the regiment found it necessary to reorganize, and they did so by electing Major Sedgwick, Colonel; Capt. Warner Smith, Lieutenant Colonel; Capt. W. C. Cheesman, Major; Lieutenant Joseph W. Miller was elected Captain of Company D, Woodward Guards, vice Capt. Spencer, promoted.—[Cincinnati Courier.]

Said Sedgwick is a chap who figured about here awhile, and is of very small calibre and less respectability.

The Cincinnati Gazette has a war correspondent on the Kanawha, who writes from California, Roane Co., on the 17th, of the great feat of Col. Haskell, with an Indiana regiment:

Within two miles of California, two divisions were made of the main body, one to advance in front, and the other in rear of the town. At the sound of the bugle, marched in on double quick, and soon occupied the town possessed. The stars and stripes were flying from the dome of the Court House placed there by the hands of Capt. Hoffman, where perhaps they never waved before. Not a single shot was fired, the town being entirely evacuated.

SHOOTING AFFRAY AT CYNTHIANA.—We learn that an unfortunate affray occurred in Cynthiana Wednesday, in which John Trimble was fatally wounded by a shot fired by John A. Keller. The latter, as we are informed, was on the sidewalk reading a newspaper, when Trimble shot at him, but missed. Keller then returned the fire, his ball taking effect in the other's body. He was alive yesterday morning, but in a very critical condition.

Col. Guthrie, of the 1st Bogus Kentucky regiment, who with half his men had been running wild through Western Virginia, has at last been heard of. He reached the river at Ravenswood, going twenty-six miles in half a day, and was calling loudly for a boat, having encountered a cavalry company at Sissonville, headed by a "Rebel" named Jackson, supposed to be a brother of the assassin of Ellsworth."

The Cincinnati Enquirer throws this sixty-four pounder at its heavy contemporary of the Gazette. It is the hardest kick yet:

The Gazette is friendly to the Union we have no reason to believe; to the contrary, it is one of its most deadly opponents; for there can be no fidelity to the Union without a regard for the Constitution, which it is in the habit of assailing every day in unmeasured terms. It is not friendly to the South, but its prostration of the Union and the Constitution, it is laboring to make it the instrumental of destroying both, of overthrowing the Republic, emancipating the slaves, and then bringing us all under a grinding and despotic monarchy.

ARMY CONTRACTS.—A Quartermaster at Cincinnati, has closed contracts for 30,000 suits for the army. They are to be made from the best quality of all wool kersey. The price paid for blouses is \$2 44, and for pantaloons \$3 24.

The Shreveport Southern learns that many offers have already been made to deliver corn of the growing crop at fifty cents per bushel. No evidence of survival in this.

In the Scarey Creek affair on the Kanawha, Major Bart. Leiper, a Lincoln soldier, was slightly wounded in the face by a musket ball. Said Leiper has been a steamer captain.

Beanregard's Photograph at Sam. Schwing's Gallery, causes a rush unprecedented. Go and see them. Gallery, Main street, 2d door above Fifth.

The Post Office at Mt. Ida, Montgomery county, Ky., has been discontinued. Persons will hereafter direct to Side View, in the same county.

The Montgomery Post says, that a company of guerrillas is being organized in that county to serve in the mountains of Virginia.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS.—The shortest and quickest route from Manassas to Washington—the road the Federals took.

Cincinnati is provided with four six-pounders and one twelve-pounder cap-

A most Appalling Disaster—Northern Army Totally Discomfited—Great Glory in Washington—Defeat of the Grand Army.

The irrepressible press, after making a great outcry over the immensity of their grand army, &c., and detailing the pugnacity of its onward march to conquest, are now accusing each other, their generals, friends, and soldiers, for their still greater defeat. The huge Anaconda was broken at Bull's Run, and cut to pieces before getting within striking distance of Manassas. We take the following extracts at random from our exchanges:

[From the Pittsburg Chronicle.]

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Bourgeard commanded on the right at Manassas; Johnston on the left.

Sherman's battery is captured.

Bourgeard's horses carried from under him.

General Bartow, of Georgia, killed.

General Bee, of South Carolina, killed.

The Lynchburg regiments are cut to pieces.

The following, from the Providence (R. I.) Journal, gives the particulars of the receipt of arms at New Orleans, before added to by the Courier:

A Ship Load of Arms for the South.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Bourgeard, brother of the late Gen. Wm. Collier, of the 2d, (bogus) Ninth, is dead.

Our troops are scattered in great precipitate, with damaged artillery, wounded men, half dead soldiers, all the way to Centreville to Alexandria.

All our army is captured.

Gen. C. C. Morgan, of Ohio, has been killed. Many wounded and dead men are being brought here, while large numbers are brought into Alexandria. An inexplicable gloom hangs over Washington.

The Criminals.

THE NATION'S WAR CRY.—Forward to Richmond! Forward to Richmond! The Rebel Congress must not be allowed to meet by the 20th of July! By that date the South must be held by the Nation. Answer it [New York Tribune and Cincinnati Tribune].

The order of these two abolition dictators has been obeyed. An unprepared army began the march to Richmond, and every lover of the Union is overwhelmed with shame and indignation, because the names of these two hounds, Journals and papers, have substituted for the ripened genius of the veteran Scott, and mere pretences have made these raving the pretenses to precipitate him into movements he would never have originated. Thus upon the ground of the stain on the soul of Virginia, (Chicago Times, July 22.)

It is useless now to speculate about the causes, near or remote, of this terrible disaster. At this writing, we have neither time nor heart for the task. But of course it is still the responsibility of the capable, irreproachable General Patterson in allowing General Johnston to escape from Winchester and fall back upon Manassas without any audience or attention.—[St. Louis Democrat.]

THE event of Sunday last, which followed the battle of the Potowmack, shows that Gen. Scott knew what the occasion of taking Richmond demanded, much better than did G. C. Greeley and those Republican members of Congress, who were constantly prodding him to a forward movement.—[C. C. Eng.]

Wagons are constantly arriving bringing the dead and wounded. Soldiers are relating to grecy listeners the deplorable events of last night and early this morning. The feeling is awfully distressing.—[N. Y. Tribune.]

If Gen. Scott did it, he is not the man for the crisis. If he did it fearfully he would be caught by the cruisers for we had fifty thousand stand of arms, muskets and revolvers, from Liverpool for the Southern army, and any amount of lead, and he is half owner in the vessel himself. He told us when we got within sight of the Potowmack that he would find the Union men had taken and was sending on to New York.

"Our captain was a terrible scoundrel who found a \$4000 when he had

it in his pocket, and the captain told him the port was blockaded and he could not get in. He did not try very hard, for he turned right round and made tracks for New Haven. It was the 4th of June.

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